

BELGIUM AWAITS DAY OF LIBERTY AND REFUSES TO BE RECONCILED

Belgians Hate the Germans and Refuse to Fraternize
With Them or to Even Work for Them at Good Pay
When in Need of Money; Efforts to Keep Impartial
News Out of Belgium Proves a Failure.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 15.—The following account of conditions in Belgium is from the pen of an American who has arrived in London after a year's stay in the Belgium capital.

"Belgium today is learning to speak English. Everywhere you go, you can see the old and young usually carrying notebooks, studying in the streets and frames in the cafes, restaurants, and in the homes, all talking English, using English expressions and words on all possible occasions."

"Belgium is confident. You have only to look at their faces to see it, and if you talk with them, they say, 'Just wait.' The day of deliverance is coming, it may be this summer or next summer, but it is coming."

"From the German military standpoint, Belgium is organized into three districts, the first, the Operationsgebiet or the zone of operations, which extends some 15 to 20 miles behind the actual line of fighting; the second, the Etappen, which is an intermediary zone where all the supplies for the front are collected and distributed; and the third, the Occupationsgebiet or the occupied territory organized with both military and civil governments. No person can go from one to the other except on special permission, and then only by train, which includes as one of its comforts, a thorough searching."

"No person can leave the town in which he lives, except by train or on foot. Those who wish to ride in automobiles must pay 20 marks a week or more. In the fortified cities of Liege, Namur and Antwerp, you must be in your houses at nine o'clock in the evening."

"Naturally, no Belgian can go to Holland except by stealth, and I have good reason to believe that some 50,000 have passed the frontier since the first of the year. Sometimes this necessitates the killing of one or two sentries."

"Above all, it is strictly forbidden to sing or play the Brahms, the Marschell, and Tipperary, as a result of which, nearly every Belgian can sing Tipperary and does so very often. On the Boulevard Anspach in Brussels one day four little boys were marching towards the houses singing at the top of their lungs the Brahms. It was not long before some German soldiers chased them, catching one, who, as he marched away to the commandant, cried out to his friends: 'Run and tell mamma that I am a prisoner of war.' The young Belgians all wear caps modeled on the soldiers' red caps and are very independent."

"The German government of Belgium has expressed its desire that all Belgians should return to their work, but if it be work that can profit the German, they find something else to do. Then, besides, every piece of machinery that can be used in Germany has been stolen long since."

"It is easy to say, 'Go to work,' but it is another thing to have work to do which is not of direct benefit to the German military authorities. In Charleroi there were about 50 locomotives which had been damaged more or less. The Germans offered the work of repair with fair pay to the Belgian workmen, but they absolutely refused, as the locomotives could be used in sending supplies and troops to the front. It was nearly a month later when, after failing to persuade the Belgians to work, the Germans were

compelled to bring workmen from their shops in Germany."

Do Not Fraternize.
"I have given you some idea of the general relations between the Germans and the Belgians. As for personal relations, there is none."

"During the week before I left Brussels, I was a spectator of an incident which, perhaps, shows the distance between the two better than I can explain. I was standing on the platform of a train coming up from town. It was crowded with both Germans and Belgians. A German, who took a cigarette from his case, and, having no match, asked the man standing beside him for a light. The Belgian had nothing to do but offer the German his lighted cigarette. When the German went to return the cigarette, the Belgian very politely informed the German that he did not care to smoke any more. He left the train immediately."

Keep the News Out.
"For our real news we have had to depend upon the Dutch papers and above all the London and Paris journals which were smuggled in from time to time. The German authorities have done all they could to stop these papers coming in, even making it extremely punishable, but as fast as they would stop up one channel of supply, another would be found. We were never without an English paper for more than two weeks since the first of September of last year."

"On account of the numerous secret police who have been trying to detect those selling and buying these papers, I have never been able to find out the different ways in which these papers were brought in, but I have no doubt that they passed through as many as 10 or 15 hands before they reached Brussels. As a result of this secrecy, little reading clubs have been created all over Belgium, together with regular routes of delivery."

Distributing the News.
"A certain number of people band together, as the price, which is usually about \$9 worth a copy, is too dear for anyone but a millionaire, then after everyone in the club has read it, it is translated into French and sometimes Flemish, typewritten sheets being distributed, sometimes free or for a few centimes."

"The commission for relief of Belgium has no doubt, saved a nation from starvation, and under the difficult circumstances, have done a wonderful work. The Belgians know and really appreciate the help, even if the Germans have tried to claim the credit by publishing pictures of the commission work and labeling them as some of the fine work Germany has done in Belgium."

"Another report that they liked to spread among the Belgians was that the Americans were making fortunes out of the relief work, but the Belgians ridicule their efforts."

GOODRICH RUBBER CO. REPRESENTATIVES HERE.
Messrs. George B. Campbell and H. H. Whitwell, representing the B. F. Goodrich Co., manufacturers of Diamond rubber goods, are visitors in the city, after making an extensive tour of the Pacific coast."

Mr. Whitwell will represent his company in the El Paso trade territory in the future."

WOMAN IS ASSAULTED.
Nellie Lawrence, who lives at 121 Second street, was assaulted Sunday night at her

View The Military
Parade From
"The Popular"

Just As The Liberty Bell



—on that eventful Monday, the 8th of July (not the 4th), 1776, at noon, rang out the memorable message of "Liberty throughout the land and all the inhabitants thereof," thus announcing the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, declaring the struggling 13 colonies free from the tyranny of Great Britain, so has "The Popular" declared against all kinds of fake merchandising.

You can place your entire reliance upon any statement made over our signature. If a comparative price is quoted, you can be sure that the value stated is the actual worth of the merchandise. If a piece of goods is described as "all wool," you can be certain that not a thread of cotton or any other material enters into its composition. We shall continue to enforce the above stated principles, for by doing so we are certain of progress and an ever increasing list of regular patrons.

(Signed) *The Popular*
DRY GOODS CO. INC.

Evening Wraps Distinctive Models

EXQUISITE chiffon velvet brocades, velours, velveteens, silk plushes, carduoyes, duvetynes and cylinder cloths; many imported models; copies of Paquin, Bernard, Cheruit, Jenny, Dreesch; fascinating colors and blacks; many trimmed with smart furs. We invite you to view this assemblage whether you wish to purchase or not.

We Unite With Patriotic El Paso In Welcoming The Liberty Bell



SOLDIERS ATTEND SCHOOL AT POST

Study Three R's and Take Engineering Courses; Go to School Like Kiddies.

Post school is now in session at Fort Bliss. Uncle Sam's soldiers at school just like the downtown students, going to school on week days. The soldiers study reading, writing, arithmetic and other branches if they wish and advanced courses are given in history, engineering and advanced mathematics. The post and garrison schools will continue until March and the chaplain and other officers are the instructors.

First Lieut. Robert H. Noble, of the 22d infantry stationed at Douglas, Ariz., has been granted a month's leave of absence and will be given an extension of 15 days if he wishes it.

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, of the medical corps has been transferred from Fort Bliss to Sierra Blanca where he will be stationed.

Capt. Gordon G. Leary, of the Eighth cavalry at Fort Bliss, is on leave because of his health and will be granted a leave of one more month at the expiration of his sick leave.

Capt. James B. Allison, medical corps, has been granted an additional leave of one month.

Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, of the 22d infantry is now on a leave of two months. He was formerly stationed here with the 18th infantry.

Dental Surgeon Raymond Miller, who has been stationed at Fort Bliss, has been transferred to Nogales.

First Lieut. John B. Brewer, of the 15th infantry, stationed at Douglas, Ariz., is now on a leave of 15 days.

Mr. Thomas F. Schley, of the 20th infantry, has been detailed as a member of the general court martial of his regiment.

Farrier Arnold E. Walters, who has been at Fort Bliss since the 15th cavalry left for the Philippines, has been transferred to troop C, 13th cavalry at Marfa, Texas.

Trumpeter David J. Morris, another of the unassigned 12th cavalrymen, has been transferred to troop K, 12th cavalry.

Private Bucur Todor, of the 15th cavalry, has been transferred to the 12th cavalry and assigned to troop A.

Private Arza C. McGinnison, of the hospital corps attached to the 13th infantry at Douglas, Ariz., has been transferred to Fort Huachuca.

Private Arthur Schreiner, of company E, 18th infantry, has been transferred to the quartermaster corps of the same command and assigned to the wagon train.

Private John N. Thomas, troop I, 12th cavalry, stationed at Columbus, N. M., has been transferred to the hospital corps.

Private John Bush, of the Sixth infantry, company H, has been trans-

ferred to the wagon train of the Sixth infantry quartermaster corps.

Changes Machine Commands.
Private Eugene Hughes of company A, machine gun company of the Sixth infantry, has been transferred to the machine gun troop of the Eighth cavalry.

Private Andrew Lee, of the Third cavalry, has been transferred from Brownsville to Nogales, Ariz., where he will be assigned to the 12th infantry.

The following discharges by purchase have been granted during the month:

Private Sylvester P. Waller, of the seventh infantry; corporal Melrose Reynolds, quartermaster corps, Fort Bliss; private Casper Kreamer, of the 17th infantry, quartermaster sergeant Frank Kinna, of company I, 11th infantry; private John Mickle, company M, 18th infantry; corporal Carl Sama, company E, 22d infantry, of Douglas; private Earl J. Koller, Sixth infantry, corporal Archie L. Dawson, company B, Sixth infantry; Camp Cotton.

BOOKER WASHINGTON NEGRO LEADER, DIES

Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 12.—The funeral of Dr. Booker T. Washington, foremost leader and teacher of the negro race, who died Sunday, will be held Wednesday. Harvesting of the arteries and a nervous breakdown caused his death four hours after his arrival from New York.

Although he had been in failing health for several months, the negro leader's condition became serious only last week, while he was in the east. He was realized the end was near, but was determined to make the last long trip south. He had said often: "I was born in the south, have lived all my life in the south, and expect to die and be buried in the south."

A widow, three children and four grandchildren survive. John B. Washington, a brother, is superintendent of industries at Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Washington was born in slavery near Hales Ford, Va., in 1857 or 1858. After the emancipation of his race, he moved with his family to West Virginia. When he was able to scrape together sufficient money to pay his stage coach fare to Hampton, Va., he started for Armstrong's school for negroes and worked his way through an academic course, graduating in 1878. Later he became a teacher in the Hampton institute, where he remained until 1885, when he organized the industrial school for negroes at Tuskegee, to which he devoted most of his attention during the remaining years of his life.

The institute started in a rented shanty church and today it owns 500 acres of land in Alabama and has nearly 100 buildings valued at \$250,000.

In addition to his prominence as an educator, Dr. Washington gained considerable fame as an author. An honorary degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1896 and in 1901 he was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Dartmouth college.

ROOSEVELT MOURNS LOSS

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt made the following statement Sunday night at the death of Booker T. Washington:

"I am deeply shocked and grieved at the death of Dr. Booker T. Washington. He was one of the distinguished citizens of the United States, a man who rendered a greater service to his own race than ever had been rendered by any one else, and who in so doing also rendered great service to the whole country. I mourn his loss and feel that one of the most useful citizens of our land has gone."

A dollar saved by buying goods produced elsewhere is a dollar thrown at your neighbor's birds.

Cure For Military
Tournament Pass
"The Popular"

To Out of Town Patrons

WE desire to extend to you Tuesday—"Liberty Bell Day," also Wednesday and Thursday—"Military Tournament Days," an invitation to make our establishment your headquarters. Our information bureau, telephone service, parcel checking station, reading, rest and writing rooms are at your disposal, and our salespeople will see that your stay is made pleasant and interesting.

Sale of Evening Gowns

LOT ONE is composed of a prominent maker's sample line, together with show pieces from our own stocks, some of which are slightly soiled or mused, having been used for display purposes. There are copies of models by Jenny, Lanvin and Callot, made of tulle, lace, net, soiree silks, satins, merveilleux and chiffon taffetas, in all the soft tints of the pastel type. Values to \$10 \$39.50.

Copies of Paris Evening Gowns Radically Reduced This Week

ALL the richest fabrics, with trimmings pronouncedly effective, some in metallic laces, soft brocades, others attractively fur trimmed, and others more simple, with the rich silks and satins, combined in charming models—wearable, desirable and reduced in price as follows:

\$19.50 Evening and Dance Frocks, Reduced to \$15.00
\$25-\$29.50 Evening and Dance Frocks, Reduced to \$19.50
\$34.50-\$37.50 Evening and Dance Frocks, Reduced to \$25.00
\$45.50 Evening and Dance Frocks, Reduced to \$37.50
\$59.50 Evening and Dance Frocks, Reduced to \$49.50
\$97.50 Evening and Dance Frocks, Reduced to \$69.50

The Popular
DRY GOODS CO. INC.

WELCOME



This event shows further that El Paso is always in the path of Progress, and the First National Bank is proud to be one of her substantial Financial Institutions—the fourth largest in the state of Texas.



Capital and Surplus \$615,000.00
Resources \$3,370,000.00

Regularly organized departments for all branches of banking.

Pioneers in Savings. Safe Deposit Boxes.

We Cordially Invite Your Account

UGH! CALOMEL MAKES YOU SICK! CLEAN LIVER AND BOWELS MY WAY

Just once! Try "Dodson's Liver Tone" when Bilious, Constipated, Headachy—Don't lose a day's work.

Live up your sluggish liver! Excite and cheerfulness make your work a pleasure; be vigorous and full of ambition. But take no nasty, dangerous calomel because it makes you sick and you may lose a day's work. Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel causes liver sour bile like dynamite, breaking it up. That's what you feel that awful nausea and cramping.

Listen to me! If you want to enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone tonight. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50 cent bottle of

Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal money-back guarantee. That's a powerful clean your sluggish liver better than a dose of nasty calomel and that it won't make you sick. Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you'll wake up feeling fine; your liver will be working, headache and dizziness gone; stomach will be sweet and bowels regular. Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable. Therefore harmless and can not salivate. Give it to your children. Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of Calomel is almost stopped entirely here—advertisement.

AD CLUB DINNER TUESDAY NIGHT